

# HIV prevention needs and strategies among GBQ+ men and non-binary people with different gendered partners

## Results of modified behavioural surveillance in Australia

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# Disclosure of interest

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# Background

HIV behavioural surveillance largely focuses on sex between men

## Ninth National HIV Strategy 2024-2030

- Priority population: Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men
- Target: Reduce the incidence of transmission in GBMSM by 90% by 2030

## Potentially excluding aspects of GBQ+ men's sex lives

- E.g., female and non-binary partners

# GBQ+ Community Periodic Survey

Formerly “Gay Community Periodic Survey”

In 2024, survey changed in response to community feedback

- More inclusive of:
  - Gender
  - Sexuality
  - Sexual practices
  - Relationships

# Main 2024 changes

## Pre-2024

Number of *male* sex partners in past 6 months

Condom use with regular/casual *male* partners

Where participants met their *male* sex partners

Group sex involving 2+ other *men*

Relationships with *men*

## 2024

Number of *male / female / non-binary* partners in past 6 months

Condom use with regular/casual *male / female / non-binary* partners

Where participants met their sex partners (*no gender specified*)

Group sex involving 2+ other *people*

Relationships with partners of *any gender*

# Aim

Report on:

- Sample diversity
- HIV prevention coverage
- Use of different prevention strategies with partners of different genders

# Methods

## Participants

- GBQ+ men and non-binary people who have sex with men

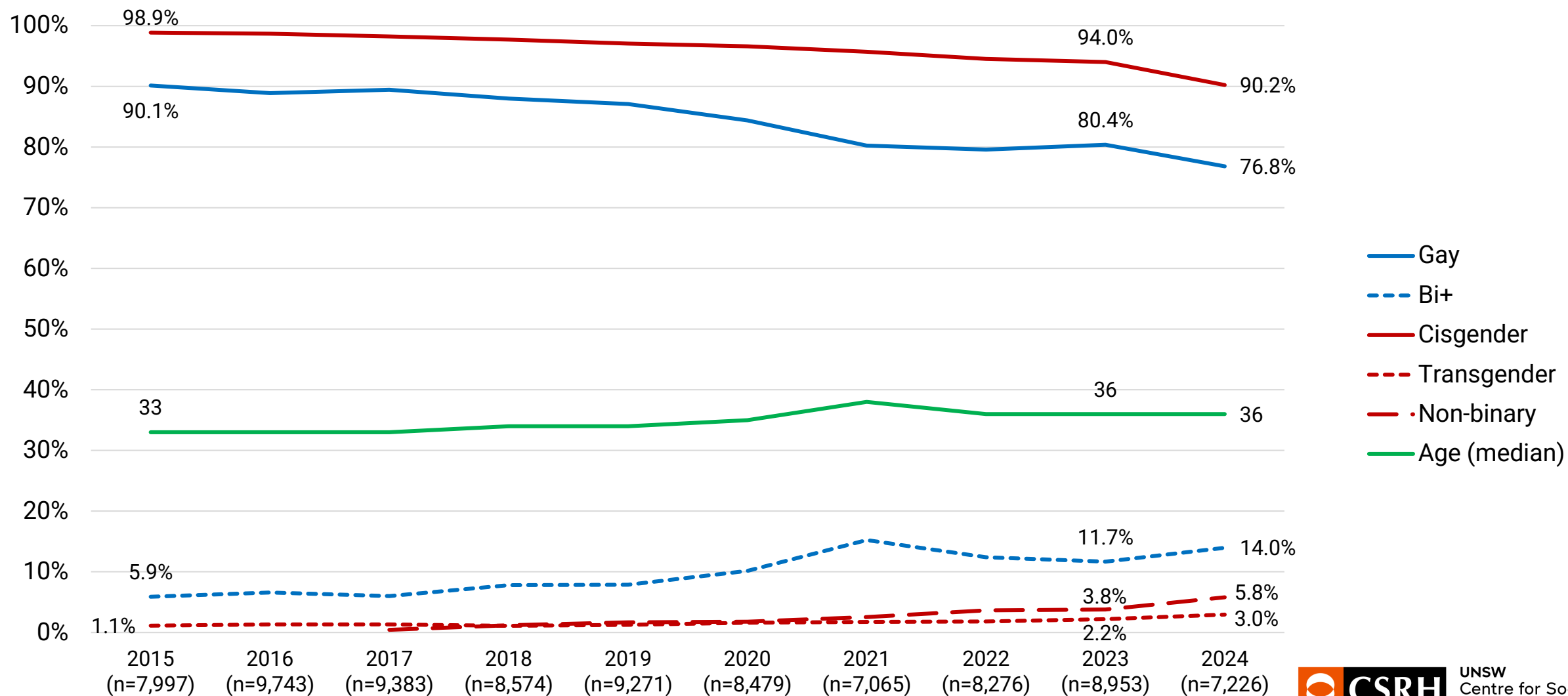
## Recruitment

- In-person at LGBTQ festivals and venues
- Supplemented with online
- 2024: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, ACT

## Analysis groups

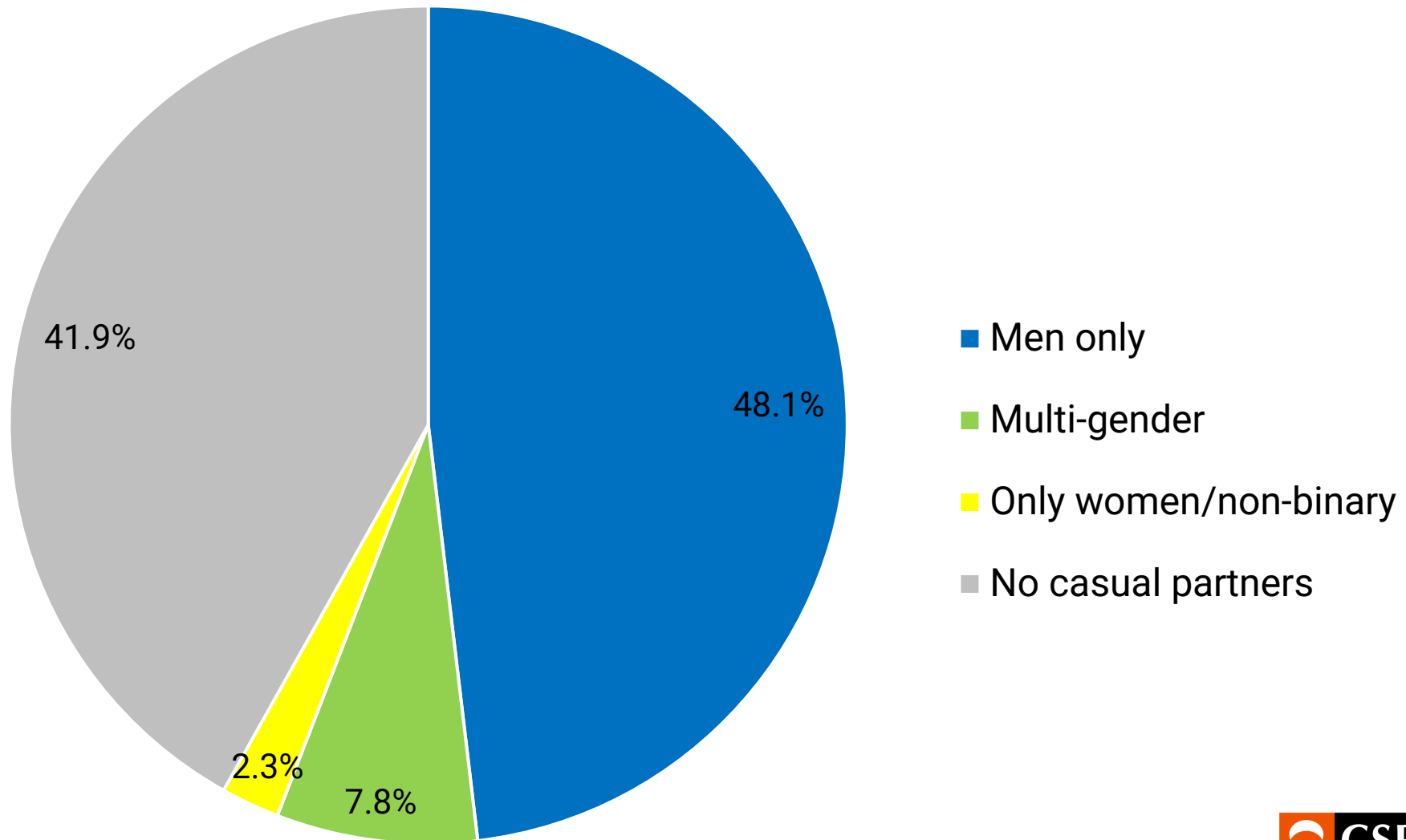
- Based on gender/s of casual partners
  - Men only
  - Multi-gender (men + women or non-binary)
  - Only women or non-binary

# GCPS participant demographics



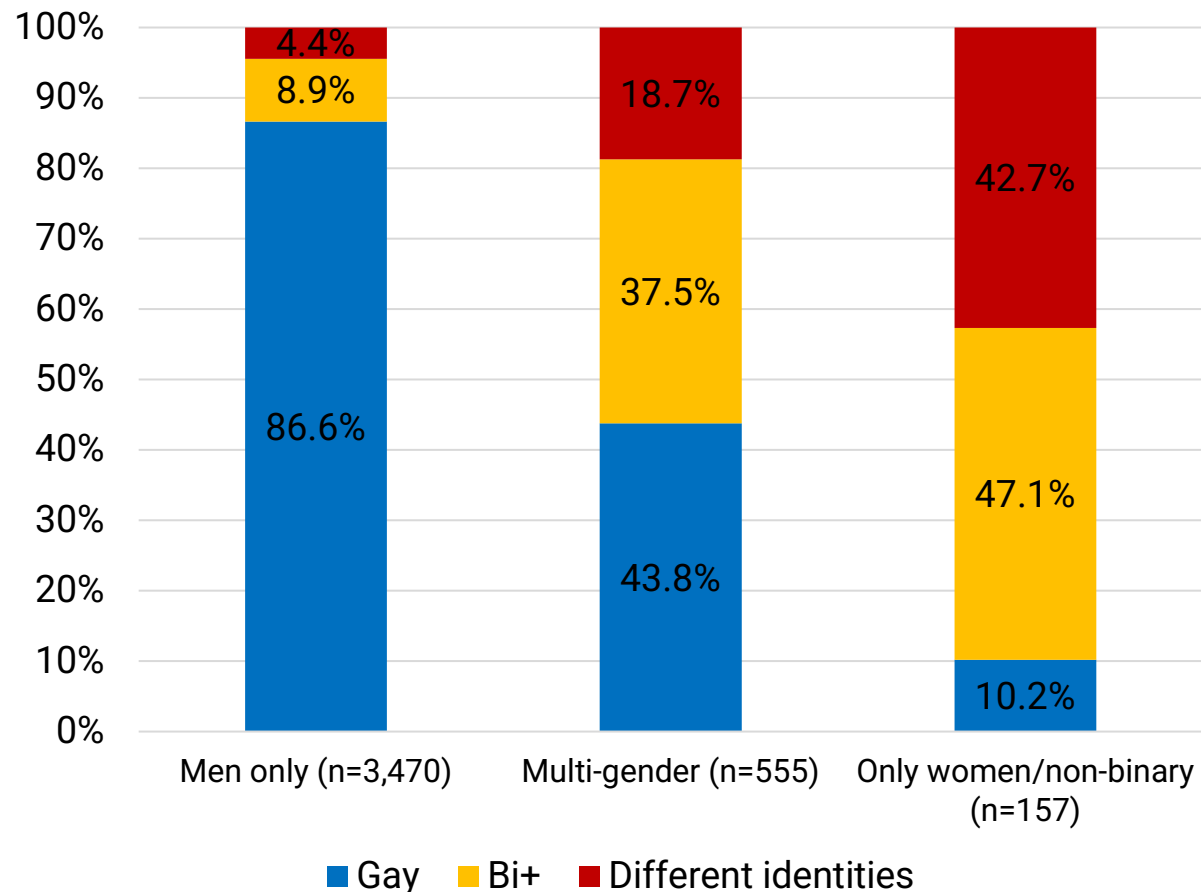


# Gender of participants' casual partners (2024)

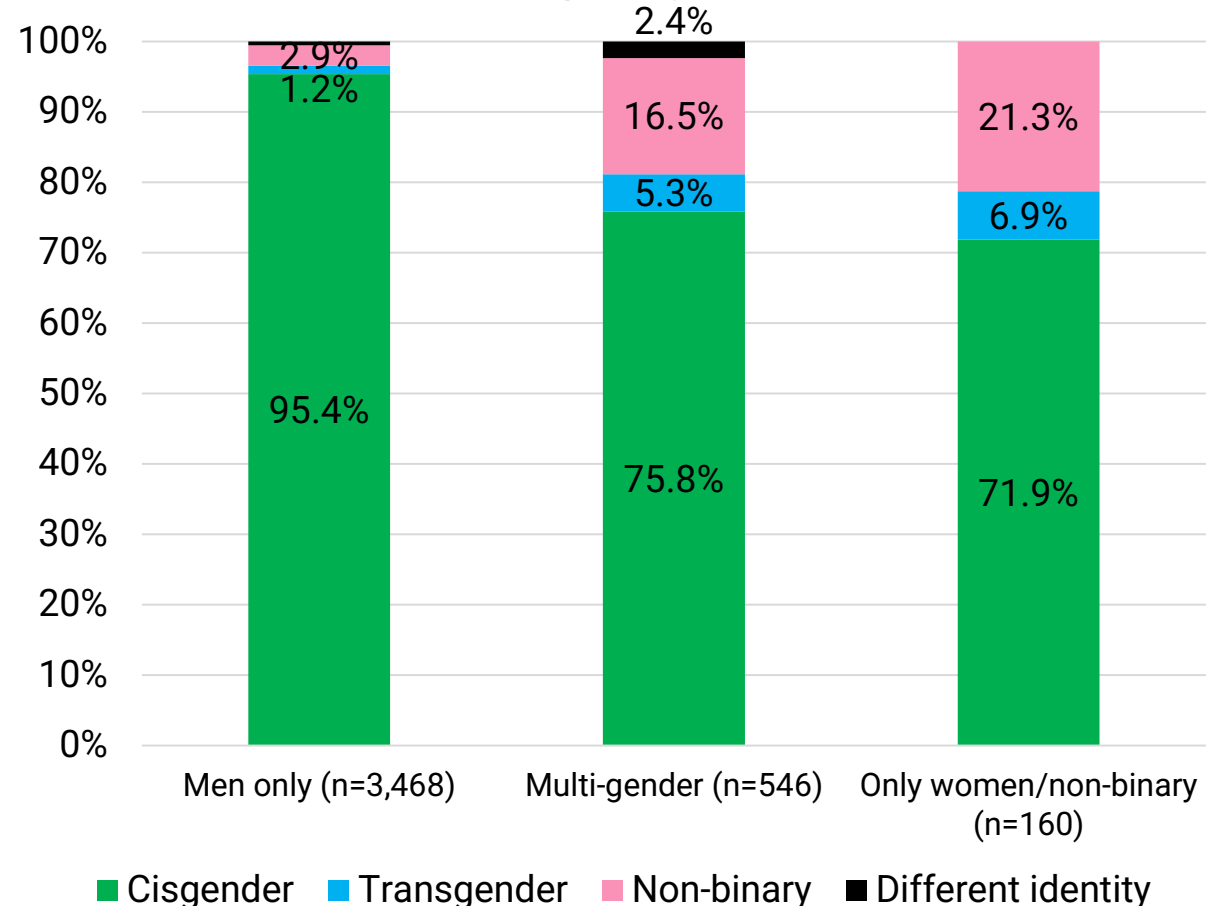


# Participant demographics (2024)

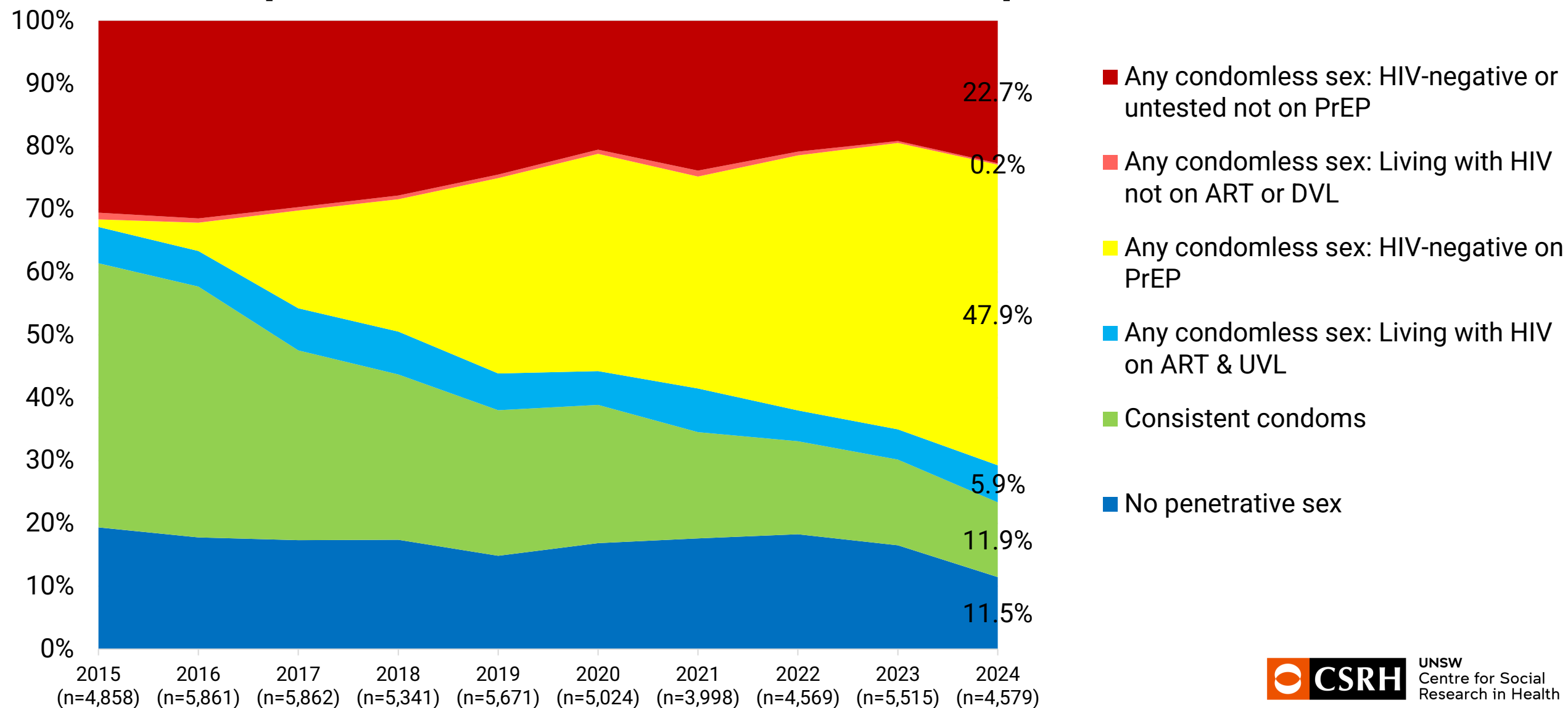
Participant sexuality



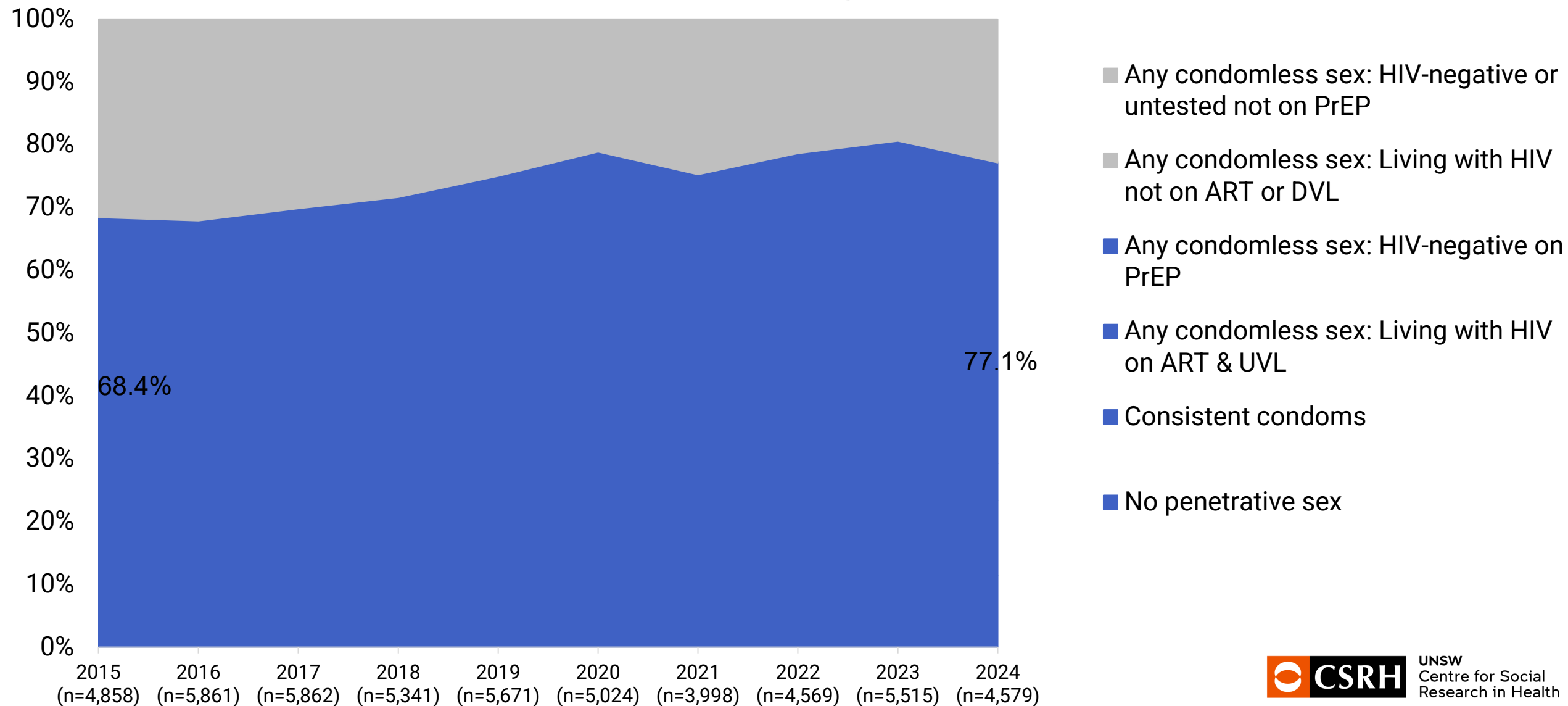
Participant gender



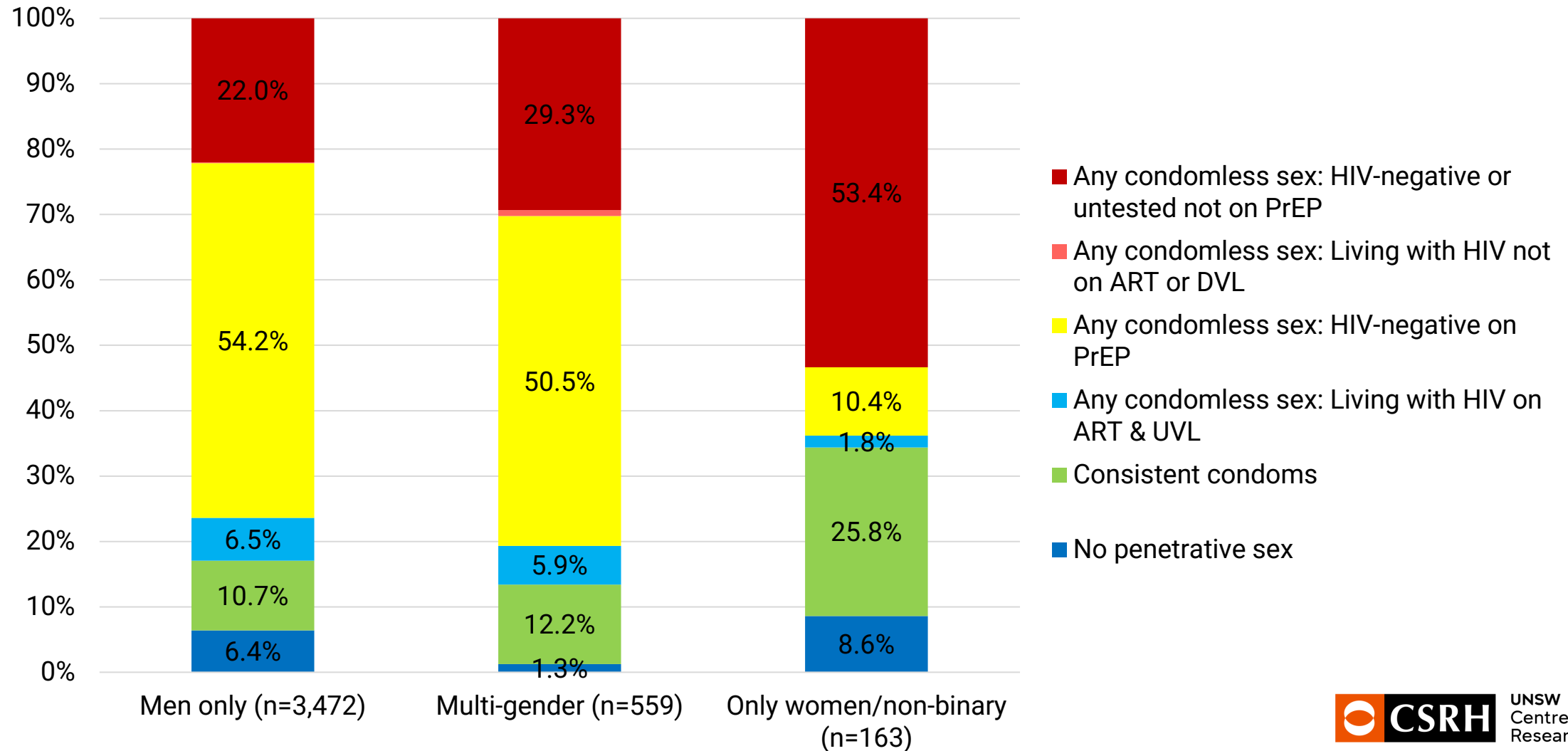
# HIV prevention with casual partners



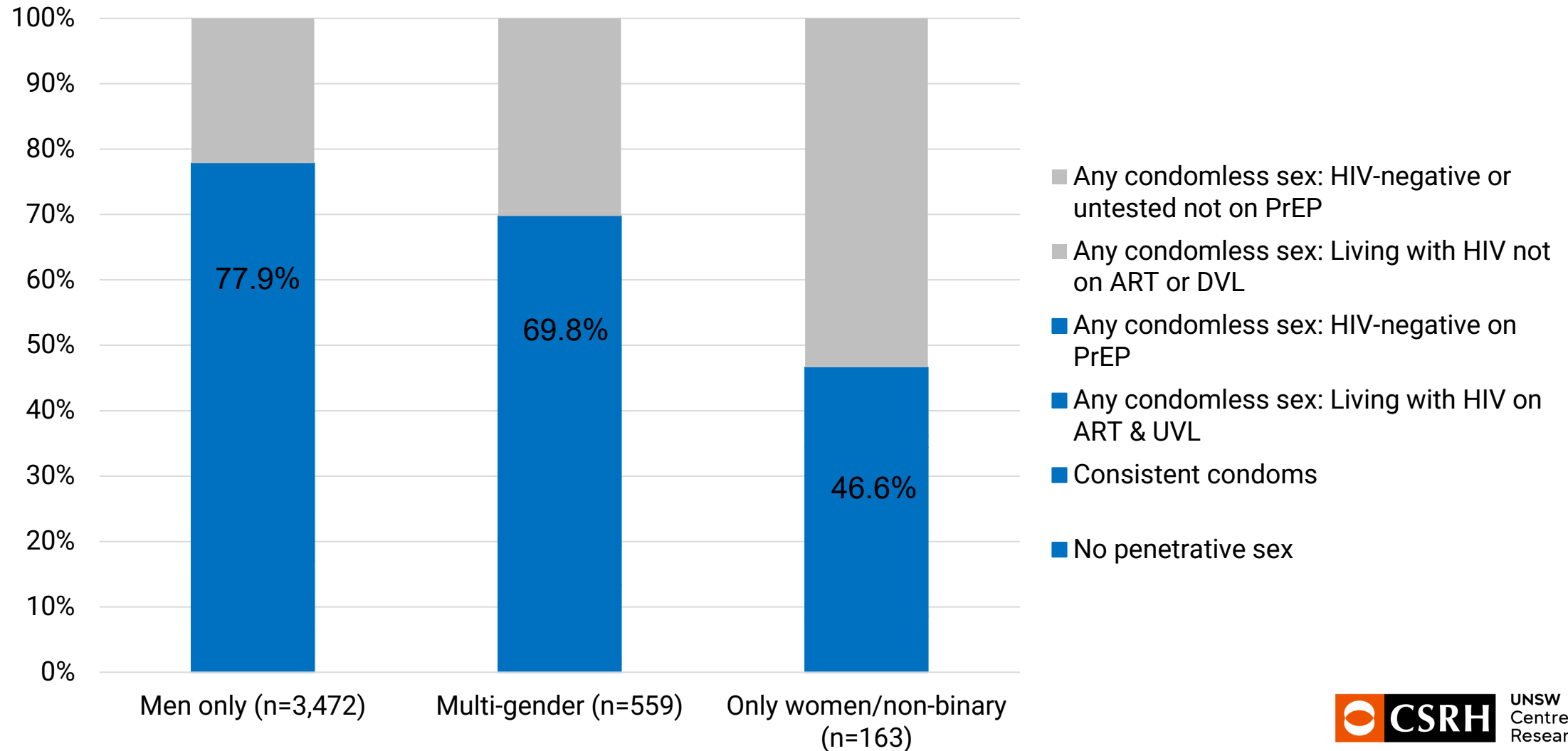
# Net prevention coverage



# HIV prevention with casual partners (2024)



# Net prevention coverage (2024)



# Conclusion

Successful adaptation of survey

HIV prevention coverage higher among GBQ+ men and non-binary people with male / multi-gender partners

- Driven by higher PrEP use

Value in understanding the type of sex participants have

Combination prevention (e.g., daily/on-demand PrEP, condoms) may help improve prevention coverage among those with female and non-binary partners

# Acknowledgements

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